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Giuseppe Garibaldi e la sua Legione nello Stato Romano, 1848-1849. Per ERMANNO LOEVINSON. (Roma-Milano: Società Editrice Dante Alighieri di Albrighi, Segati e Co. 1902-1907. Pp. 11, 278; 6, 274; 12, 372.)

THIS is one of the most scholarly of the many important monographs in the collection *Biblioteca Storica del Risorgimento Italiano*, edited by T. Casini and V. Fiorini. Part I. was published as volumes IV.-V. of series 3 of the collection; part II. as volume VI. of series 4; and part III., which was timed to appear among the numerous works which heralded the centenary of Garibaldi's birth, as volume II. of series 5.

Garibaldi landed in Nice at the close of his South American Odyssey in June, 1848. He hastened to participate in the Lombard campaign, but with a commission under the Provisional Government of Milan arrived only in time to make the brief campaign of a forlorn hope for two or three weeks about Lake Maggiore and Varese. Determined to strike further blows in behalf of Italian independence he set sail with some seventy companions for Sicily. Touching at Leghorn he was persuaded to land in the hope of placing himself at the head of Tuscan liberal forces. Rejected in Tuscany he passed over to Bologna, and by recruiting considerably augmented the number of his followers. The papal authorities expected him to go over to Venice and join in its gallant defense against Austria, but the murder of Pellegrino Rossi precipitated revolution in the Papal States, and Garibaldi, with his rapidly growing "legion" saw in the defense of Rome the most efficient service to be rendered the Italian cause.

Loevinson's three volumes form a carefully prepared monograph upon the formation and conduct of this strange body of volunteers, made up of men of all stations in life and of all moral shades, but drawn principally from the commercial and artisan classes, with a small contingent of released convicts. The number of the legion rose from seventy to about thirteen hundred men, and heterogeneous as were its elements, and raw in great part, it won golden laurels under its great chief in the defense of Rome, the history of which is in considerable part the history of the legion. The account begins in November, 1848, gives special prominence to the wanderings of the legion in the Romagne, the Marche and Umbria, and comes down through the defense of Rome, with the battles of Palestrina and Velletri, to the surrender of Rome and the departure of the legion on its famous retreat, July 2, 1849. It is based largely upon unpublished material, upon the records of the legion itself and other documents of the war office of the period; upon police records and documents of varied character in the Archives of State in Rome, and in numerous other archives and libraries, including those of more than forty municipalities. It is a work of patient research and minute study which has occupied several years and has been done with a thoroughness which secures it a place as a permanent authority. The first volume is a

general account; the second is made up of special studies upon enrollment, equipment, discipline, etc.; the third consists of nearly one hundred and forty letters of Garibaldi, many of them unpublished, and one hundred and seventy-one documents, with a bibliography and a subject-index of the names of persons and places mentioned in the whole work. Although written with considerable impartiality, it might have given more attention to papal authorities, several of which are wanting in the otherwise comparatively complete bibliography. The general reader might wish that more consideration could have been given to political and diplomatic conditions, but the work professes to be only a regimental history, and within the restricted limits of such a work it should be judged. It is indispensable to the biographer of Garibaldi, as well as to the historian of the period, who must await the publication of many such works of patient scholarship and minute research before any definitive history of the Risorgimento or of any of its many phases can be written.

G.

Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic. By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1907. Pp. xv, 377; second edition, pp. xv, 387.)

THIS volume marks the entry of a new foreign historian in the field of the Italian Risorgimento, a period much neglected, or, what is worse, generally unworthily treated, outside Italy. In English the Risorgimento works of W. R. Thayer and of Countess Martinengo Cesaresco are at once sympathetic and scholarly; those of King are painstaking and useful, though hastily compiled and colorless; Whitehouse's volumes are able and generally trustworthy; Probyn's history was timely in its day; other original Risorgimento works published in English during the last fifty years may best be passed over in silence. No student would think of undertaking such works as a pretentious history of the German Reformation or a life of Frederick the Great without some years of serious study and preparation. But so low is foreign scholarship of the Risorgimento, so casual is foreign interest in modern Italy, and so limited is foreign knowledge of the Italian language, that more than one aspirant to easy historical honors, after a year or two of desultory reading, with inadequate knowledge of Italian, and no knowledge of even the titles of innumerable primary sources, has ventured to publish bulky volumes upon the characters and events of the complicated and significant half-century of moral and material conflict which gave to Italy unity and independence.

Trevelyan's historical publications have hitherto related to the age of Wycliffe and the peasants' rising, and to Stuart England, and he too has entered the Risorgimento field with comparatively little preparation. But he has entered it with much earnestness, with more than the average historical activity and power of work, and what is more, he has